

Ex. 1459
GENERAL HEADQUARTERSUNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE
WAR CRIMES BRANCHAPO 500
12 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 99)

THRU : Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT : Cabanatuan (Tanaka Phase) September 1942 to May 1943.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

There is no evidence in the record to the effect that General TANAKA was in supreme command in the Philippine Islands during the period covered by this report. However, the Prosecution Section advises that the following four Japanese generals were supreme commanders in the Philippine Islands for the periods set out opposite their names:

General HOMMA	May 1942 to August 1942
General TANAKA	September 1942 to May 1943
General KURODA	June 1943 to October 1944
General YAMASHITA	October 1944 to the end of the war.

For the purpose of convenience the report of investigation covering Cabanatuan Prison Camps has been divided into four parts; each one covering the respective period during which one of the above generals was in command in the Philippine Islands. This report covers only the period of September 1942 to May 1943 (The Tanaka Phase).

It would serve no useful purpose to summarize every offense committed by the Japanese during the period of this report, but the following are typical examples and give a complete picture of conditions at Cabanatuan Prison Camps:

Living conditions were poor, and sanitary facilities inadequate. The roofs were wooden frames covered with nipa grass with a strip of tin along the peak. Storms blew holes in the roof and the nipa rotted, but no supplies were provided for making repairs. Seven men were crowded into compartments 7 x 10 feet, in which they slept on tiers of bamboo platforms, some without any blanket. No clothing was provided, and any extra clothes the prisoners had were taken away by the Japanese (R 27).

The latrines consisted of slit trenches not more than twenty or thirty feet from the buildings. Flies swarmed around these latrines and into the living quarters and mess hall as there were no screens whatsoever (R 27).

Medical supplies were lacking entirely or provided in such small amounts as to be of no value. There was enough quinine to treat only about ten per cent of the patients needing it. Supplies of antiseptics were inadequate and there were very little sulpha drugs (R 1, 79). While the prisoner hospital patients were forced to sleep on shelves of bamboo poles, the Japanese hospital patients had hospital beds with inner spring mattresses, linen, blankets, and mosquito bars (R 179, 180). While prisoners were dying because of lack of medicine (R 134, 140, 170, 171), the Japanese refused to release adequate supplies of adrenalin, although there was sufficient to meet both, their needs, and those of the prisoners. Medical supplies from the Gripsholm were unloaded by prisoners and taken to the Japanese warehouse where large supplies of aspirin, sulpha drugs, organic iodine, emetine, bandages, cotton, and adhesive tape were seen by the prisoners. But despite this vast supply, the Japanese refused to release adequate amounts for the treatment of the prisoners. (R 180).

RETURN TO ROOM 361

Though the prisoners were so weakened by malnutrition and inadequate medical treatment that they were physically unable to perform ordinary labor, they were forced to do heavy work and beaten if they collapsed (R 38, 132).

Prisoners of war were forced to work on military installations such as building runways and digging foxholes (R 82, 84).

The prisoners were also forced to submit to medical experiments at the hands of Dr. NOGI (R 184).

In November 1942 American prisoners of war were loaded into steel freight cars, one hundred and fifty to a car, at Capas, Tarlac, and transported to Cabanatuan Prison Camps. The cars were so crowded that the men could not sleep or lie down; the only way they could rest was for half of the car to kneel at a time. The men were kept in the cars in this way during the entire trip which lasted fifteen hours. No latrine facilities whatever were provided (R 175, 176).

In order to prevent attempted escape by the prisoners, the Japanese forced them to sign pledges not to escape (R 108). The squad system of punishment was employed (R 17, 18, 21, 108, 128). Under this system the prisoners were divided into squads of ten. The Japanese announced that if any prisoner escaped and was not apprehended, the remaining men in his squad would be executed. If he were apprehended, he would be executed (R 108).

There were innumerable beatings and tortures for minor mistakes or infractions of the rules (R 25, 41, 69, 76). A prisoner who joined the wrong group at the noon bell was slapped on the face with a bamboo stick and then twenty-six American prisoners were forced to pass by the prisoner and slap him in the face. Many of the blows were not sufficiently hard to satisfy the Japanese guard who was supervising the procedure, and he required the slapping to be repeated after first having demonstrated how it should be done (R 44). At other times the prisoners were paired off and forced to slap each other (R 15, 30, 33).

At least four prisoners of war were executed for attempted escape (R 4, 5, 119, 155). Lt. Colonel H.E.C. BREITUNG, Lt. Colonel BIGGS and Lt. GILBERT had attempted to escape. A Japanese who was jiu jitsu expert threw the prisoners into the air and on to the ground, kicked them, beat them with a club, and otherwise badly mistreated them for an hour and a half. A Japanese Lt. also beat these men with his hands, an iron pipe, and an encased saber. After the beating, Lt. Colonel BREITUNG had one eye hanging out on his cheek, one ear was almost torn off; his jaw was broken in several places, and his arms and legs appeared useless. Following the beating these officers were tied to fence posts along the road and left there overnight during a typhoon. All Filipinos and Japanese who passed by were required to beat them. The next morning the three prisoners were taken away in a truck with an execution squad of eight Japanese soldiers and four Japanese equipped with picks and shovels. Shortly thereafter shots were heard and the Japanese later returned without the prisoners. The Japanese Lieutenant boasted that he had beheaded Lt. Colonel BIGGS and had the other two shot (R 5). The Commanding Officer at the camp issued a certificate of execution of the three men (R 4, 5, 117).

Also three Filipino prisoners of war were beheaded for alleged attempted escape (R 149). Many other prisoners were executed on the charge of attempted escape, although there was no evidence of any such attempt (R 102, 104, 106, 107, 132, 152, 153). Filipinos threw food to the prisoners, and when one of the Americans reached over to get the food, he and three others with whom he shared it were shot (R 102). Four other prisoners, accused of attempting to escape, were led through the camp with their hands tied behind their back. The rest of the prisoners were called out to witness the execution. The four prisoners were made to kneel at the edge of a trench and the Japanese shot them and buried them in the trench

(R 106, 107). As a further deterrent to escape, the beaten and mutilated bodies of those who had attempted to escape were placed on display. The body of one of these prisoners showed severe beating and torture. There were compound fractures of his left arm and leg, a bullet hole in his chest, and one eye had been gouged out. The body was terribly mangled and had a horrible bayonet wound extending from the left thigh up into the solar plexus. The ribs were broken and the face was mashed in, apparently by rifle butts (R 119-155).

During the period covered by this report one thousand and sixty-six prisoners of war died (R 87).

A town near Cabanatuan Prison Camp was raided and burned by the Japanese who returned exhibiting heads of Filipinos stuck on the ends of bamboo poles (R 161, 164, 166, 167).

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Doc. 2795

No. 1

Ex 1459

太平洋方面陸軍總司令部

現地法務局戦争犯罪支部

A 40 500

一九四五年／昭和二十年／十一月十四

覚書－檢察部宛(報告番号なし)

經由－戦争犯罪支部－行政官

項目－サバニツツ／CABANATSUAN(田中園保)

一九四二年／昭和十七年／九月三十一日
一九四三年／昭和十八年／五月二十日

...

二. 證據概要

田中大將が此、報告、取扱、期間中、アイリツロ、島ニ於
テ最高指揮、任、アイリツロ事ニ関、アイリツロ、記録、中ニ
何モ證據、ナシ。然、檢察部、下記四名、日本陸軍將
官が各自、下記氏名、下記記セル期間中、アイリツロ、島
ニ於、最高指揮官、アイリツロ事ヲ道言、セル、ナシ。

本向中將

一九四二年／昭和十七年／五月三十一日

一九四二年／昭和十七年／八月二十日

田中大將

一九四二年／昭和十七年／九月三十一日

一九四三年／昭和十八年／五月二十日

黒田中將

一九四三年／昭和十八年／六月三十一日

一九四四年／昭和十九年／十月三十一日

山下大將

一九四四年／昭和十九年／十月三十一日

戦争終了ニ付

Doc. 2795

No. 3

トスル患者ハ、ホシノ約十パーセントノ者ヲ治、癒スルニ足ルコ
 ヲモ、ガ有ツタノミデアル。防腐剤、供給ガ不完全ナリ、
 サルア藥ガホシノ少量ヨリニカナカツタ。(R. 一七九) 俘虜用
 病院内、患者ハ竹、棒、柵、上ニ無理ニ寝カサレタ、ニ日
 本人用病院、患者ニハ内部ニハネ、アル寢床、布團、シ
 イタ病院ベット、敷布、毛布及蚊帳等モアツタ。(R.
 一七九、一八〇) 医藥、缺乏、タメ俘虜ガ死ニテイク、ニ(R.
 一三〇、一四〇、一七〇、一七一) 日本軍ハ、日本軍用及俘虜用西
 用ニ固ニ合ハサカニ元令ニ「アリナリ」ヨリ所有ニテサタニモ
 拘ラズ、我々ニ適者ニ供給スルコトヲ拒絶シタ。グリープス
 ホルク GRIPSHOLM カラ來タ医療供給品ハ俘虜ガ荷
 ヲ卸シ、アスピリン、サルファ藥、有機炭、度、エメキン、繃帶、
 綿、絆創膏等多量、供給品、入ツテ居ルコトヲ俘虜
 ガ見テ知ツテナル日本軍倉庫ニ持ツテ行カシタ。
 然モコノ莫大ニ備品ニモ拘ハラズ、日本軍ハ俘虜、治
 療ニ必要ナル量ヲ放出スルコトヲ拒絶シタ。(R. 一八〇)
 俘虜ガ普通、勞働ヲ行フコトモ不可能ニ程、營養
 不良ヤ不適切ナル治療、タメニ体力的ニ衰弱ニ
 テナルニモ拘ハラズ、重労働ヲ強制セリ、又俘虜ガ元
 氣ガナクテ倒レルト打タレタ。(R. 三八、三三)
 俘虜ハ滑走路、造築、壕堀リ等、軍設備、タメニ
 強制勞働ヲサセラレタ。(R. 八二、八四)
 俘虜ハ又乃木博士(音銀) Dr. NOGI、下ニ強制的ニ
 醫學的實驗用ニ供セラレタ。(R. 一八四)

一九四二年／昭和十七年／十一月＝米軍俘虜ハ「ターラ
ック」／TARLAC／ノ「カパス」／CAPAS／デ鉄貨車ニ乗セラレ
一台二百五十人モ積ミ込マレテ「カバナツアン」／CABANATSU-
ン／俘虜收容所ニ移サレタ。車ハ非密閉ニ混シデサテ
兵士ハ眠ルコトモ横ニナルコトモ出来ナカッタ。ソレデ只出
来ルコトハ車内ノ半分ノ者ガ一定時ニ膝付イテ休ミヲ取
ルコトヲケデアッタ。兵士等ハ十五時間連續ノコノ旅行
ニ以テノ方法デ、ソノ車ニ閉ジ込メラレテタタ。便所設備
ハ全ク無カッタ。(R. 一七五、一七六)

俘虜ガ逃セヲ為ソウトスルノヲ防ガ為、日本軍ハ彼
等ニ逃セズト云フ宣誓書ニ無理ニ署名ヲサセタ。

(R. 一〇八)

罰スル為ノ小隊制度ガ編制サレタ。(R. 一七、一八、二一、
一〇八、一一八)

コノ制度ニヨリ俘虜ハ十個ノ小部隊ニ分ケラレタ。

俘虜ハ誰デモ逃セシソレテ其者ガ逮捕セラレナカッ
タナラ、其ノ組ノ残ツタ者ガ罰セラレルト云フコトヲ日本
軍ガ発表シタ。若シ其ノ者ガ逮捕セラレタナラ、其
ノ者ガ罪セラレルデアッタ。(R. 一〇八)

此ニ細テ過失、ヤ規則違反ガアツテモ無数ニ毆打セ
ラレ又苛メラレタ。(R. 二五、四一、六九、七六)

晝時ニ於ケル合圖ノ鐘ノ時、違ワタ組ニ入ツテタタ俘
虜ハ竹棒デ顔ヲ毆ラレ、ソレカラ、二十六人ノ米人俘
虜ガ其ノ俘虜ノ傍ヲ通り其ノ者ノ顔ヲ毆ルヨウニ

Doc. 2795

No. 5

強イラシタ。コノ殴リ方、多クモ、其、處分、監
 督ニテサタ日本軍、衛兵ヲ満足サセシ程トドウナ
 カワタノデ、如何ニ風ニスルモノカラ最初ニ示シテカ
 何度モ、
 又別、時、俘虜ハ二列ニ並バセラシテ、オ互ニ殴リヲ
 強制サシタ。(R. 一五、三〇、三三)
 サウトモ四名、俘虜ハ逃セヲ試ミタ為ニ處刑サ
 シタ。(R. 四、五、二九、一五五)
 エッケイ、シー、ブレイタング中佐、H.E.C. BREITUNG、
 ビックス中佐、BIGGS、及びギルバート少尉、GILBERT、ハ
 逃セヲ企テタ。手術ノ達人、日本人ハ、ソノ等俘虜
 ヲ空中ニサゲテ地面ニタ、キ付テ、彼等ヲ蹴リタリ棍
 棒ヲ打ツタリ又ハ別ノ方法ニ二時間半モ彼等ヲ
 虐待シタ。日本、一中尉ハ又サヤ鉄管ヤ又ハ鞘ニ
 入タマ、ノサーベルデ、コノ等三人、看ヲ殴リシタ。
 殴リノ結果ブレイタング中佐、BREITUNG、ノ片目ハ
 彼ノ頬、ニ垂レ、片耳ハ殆ンド折レ、落タテハ骨
 フマデニナツタ。彼ノ顎ハ方々碎ケ、両腕及ビ脚ハ使用
 出来ナイ様ニ見エタ。コニナニ打タレテカラコノ等將
 校ハ路傍、垣根、柱ニ結ヘラレ、颶風中ニ一晩其處ニ置
 キバサシニサレタ。其、傍ヲ通り過ギルフィリッピン人及
 日本人ハ皆彼等ヲ打ツ様ニ要求サレタ。翌朝コノ三
 人、俘虜ハ、人ノ日本兵刑施行班及ビ鶴崎トシヤベリヲ
 持ツタ四人、日本人ト一緒ニトラックニ乗セテ運レ

Doc 2795

No. 6

去ラシタ。其ノ後暫時、後銃砲ノ音が聞ヘ日本兵士
ハ俘虜ヲ連シズニ戻リテ来タ。日本ノ中尉ハビッグス
中佐／BIGGS／ノ首ヲ打テ他三人ノ者ヲ射殺シタコトヲ
自慢シテ来タ(R. 五) 其ノ收容所、指揮ニ與ル將
校ハ三人、刑施行、證明書ヲ發行シタ。(R. 四、五、
一一七)

三人、アイリッシュ人俘虜モ亦確ニ逃セテ企テタトイフ
ノテ首ヲ切ラシタ(R. 一四九)

他ニ澤山ノ俘虜ニ逃セテ爲サントシタ角デソノ企
テノ證據が無カッタニモ拘ハラズ處刑サシタ。(R.
一〇三、一〇四、一〇六、一〇七、一三三、一五二、一五三)

アイリッシュ人が食物ヲ俘虜ニ投ゲ與ヘ一兵士が其
ノ食物ヲ取ロウトシタ時、彼及ビ彼ト其ノ食物ヲ令テ
食ヌニ他三人ノ者が射殺サシタ(R. 一〇二)

逃亡セントシテ告發サシテ来タ他、四人、俘虜ハ兩午
ヲ後午ニ縛ラシテ收容所ヲ通シテ連シテ行カシタ。
癸リ、俘虜ハ刑施行ヲ目撃スルタメニ呼ビ出サシタ。
四人、俘虜ハ懸壕、縁ニ膝付カセラシ日本人が彼
等ヲ射撃シテ其ノ壕ノ中ニ彼等ヲ埋メタ(R. 一〇六、
一〇七)

猶逃亡防止手段トシテ逃亡セントシタ者ノ殴打セ又
ハ不具ニナッタ体が見セモノニ置カシタ。之等俘虜ノ
体ノ一ツハ慘ク殴打及ビ拷問ノ跡ヲ示シテ来タ。
彼、左腕及脚ハ創傷骨ノ胸ニハ彈一穴ガアリ

片目に扶り出サレテ斗々。体は憐れズ。切こ恐
ロニ銳劍ノ傷ガたノ腿ヨリニ延ビテ腹部、中央
部ニミテ達シテ斗々。肋骨ニ碎ケ顔ニ銳劍ノ衝
キテツブレテ斗々。(R. 一九一—一五五)

ツノ記録ニ相当スル期間中千六十六人、俘虜ニ死
シタ。(R. 八七)

カバナツアン / CABANATSUAN 俘虜收容所近ク一時ハ
日本軍ニヨリ籠谷撃サレ又焼カシタ。又ソコヨリ戻ッ
テ末タ日本人ハ竹棒、先ニ穴キ刺シタアリソノ人
ノ頭ヲ見セビラカシテ斗々。(R. 一六一—一六四、一六六、一七〇)